



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

October 28, 1900

2632

Quarantine.

On September 4 quarantine against Glasgow was declared by the Brazilian Government.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: September 1 steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; barkentine *Doris*, American, for Baltimore; ship *Harvest Queen*, British, for Savannah. September 3, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York. September 4, steamship *Strabo*, British, for New Orleans. September 6, steamship *Woodbridge*, British, for Galveston. September 12, steamship *Flaxman*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 24, 1900.

SIR: During the fortnight, September 1 to 15, inclusive, the total number of deaths from all causes was 498, a decrease of 52, if compared with the preceding fortnight, being at the rate of 33.2 per diem, and corresponding to 15.55 per 1,000 against 16.10 during the preceding period.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 101 against 120; malarious fever, 28 against 41; bubonic plague, 13, the same as before; smallpox, 24 against 22; beriberi, 3 against 5; yellow fever, 3 against 4; typhoid fever, 2 against 1; dysentery, 3 against 2; influenza, 2, the same as before; diphtheria, 1, none before, and measles, 1, the same as before.

There were 579 births; that is, an average of 38.6 per diem, corresponding to annual birthrate of 18 per 1,000.

According to meteorological observations, the thermometer varied as follows: 27.1° C., maximum; 14.7° C., minimum; medium, 19.70° C.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: September 15, steamship *Ethelbrythe*, British, for Galveston. September 17, steamship *Britannia*, British, for Norfolk; bark *Gazelle*, British, for Savannah; bark *Adam W. Spies*, American, for United States via Barbadoes; barkentine *C. W. Jones*, British, for Ship Island; steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York. September 19, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore. September 22, steamship *Syrakus*, German, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of yellow fever at the Sao Sebastiao Hospital from 1890 to 1899.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 8, 1900.

SIR: Dr. Carlos Seidl, the present director of the yellow fever hospital Sao Sebastiao, has presented a report on that establishment from the date of its foundation, 1890, up to the end of last year.